The basal area (of fore wing) is pale, no definite lines can be made out. The median band is darker than the rest of the wing, and its intra- and extradiscal bounds are almost parallel to each other. Each of these lines runs from the costa, at a sharp angle, to the median vein, then turning inwardly at right angles to its former course, runs in an almost straight line to vein 1, and thence curves inwardly to inner margin.

There is a white, wavy, submarginal line, rather nearer than usual to the margin of the wing, and accompanied on each side by a dark shade. There is a conspicuous black discal spot on the median band, and though no lines can be traced in the band itself, there are the beginnings of two such lines indicated on the costa.

The clear, conspicuous median band is characteristic of this species, and will enable it to be easily recognized.

Type, 1 female, Stockton, Utah, 2 IX, '03, taken by Mr. Thomas Spalding, after whom I name the species.

I owe the specimen to the kindness of Prof. H. F. Wickham.

## A NEW DIPTEROUS PARASITE OF BATS.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

At the Great Sphinx Mine, south of Crisman, Boulder County, Colorado, alt. 7,000 ft., on Nov. 1, 1909, Mr. John J. Blanchard obtained a bat of the species *Corynorhinus macrotis* (subsp. *pallescens*, Miller), which he kindly transmitted to the Museum of the University of Colorado. Upon it were two specimens of the curious Streblid genus *Trichobius*, male and female. I thought at first that they were *T. major*, Coquillett, which they resemble in their relatively large size, but comparison with Mr. C. T. Brues's excellent description and figures in Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XX, 1904, pp. 131–134, shows that they represent a new species.

*Trichobius corynorhini*, n. sp.

♀.—Length a very little over 3 mm.; wing 3½; head, thorax and legs clear, bright ferruginous, with golden-ferruginous hair; anterior median line on thorax rather obscure, and transverse suture not marked by a black line; abdomen above purplish-plumbeous toward the base, and whitish dorsally about the middle; halteres white; claws black; wings creamy-white, with pale ferruginous veins. The important characters separating this from *T. major* are: First cross-vein distinctly nearer base than apex of wing; third (between fifth and sixth longitudinals) cross-vein

conspicuously oblique; eyes with eleven ommatidia, three in the middle; hair on outer margin of hind femora much longer, fully as long as the width of the broad femur; hair at sides of apex of abdomen quite long (though much shorter than in the male); thorax not so broad.

♂.—Similar to the female, except in the characters mentioned by Brues. The eyes, however, have 14 ommatidia, four being in the middle. The antennæ are pale yellowish, strongly contrasting with the deep reddish palpi. Head above beset with long bristles, which are not at all confined to a line, as in Brues's figure of *T. major;* bristle on end of palpus very long. The claws are unidentate, as in *T. major;* Townsend (Ent. News, 1891, p. 105) states that those of *T. Dugesii* are bidentate.

The insect has all the characters of *Trichobius*, as distinguished from *Strebla.*

## A SYNTOMID MOTH IMPORTED WITH BANANAS.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

In the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, 1904, p. 204, Mr. Cockle reported the occurrence of a specimen of *Ceramidia Butleri* (Möschl.), in British Columbia, imported with bananas. A couple of weeks ago a specimen of *Ceramidia* was found in a grocery store in Boulder, Colorado, also among bananas. In all probability the larvæ live on the banana, and pupate among the fruit. On looking up the literature of *Ceramidia*, especially Hampson's revision in the British Museum Cat. Lep. Phalænæ, Vol. I, 1898, I found that the Boulder insect was indeed very close to *C. Butleri*, but apparently distinct. I accordingly wrote to Dr. Dyar for particulars concerning Mr. Cockle's specimen, which is in the U. S. National Museum; in reply he sent me the desired information, and in addition notes on several other related forms represented in the Museum. Dr. Dyar expresses the opinion that these different insects are good species, and advises me to describe mine. It is probable that the question whether we have to do with one polymorphic species, or several allied but distinct ones, can only be settled by breeding; but, in any event, the several forms are readily distinguishable, and deserve to be named.

*Ceramidia (Butleri*, var.?) *musicola*, n. sp.

♂.—Expanse about 37 mm.; structure, including antennæ, venation, etc., as in *C. Butleri*, and with the first three ventral abdominal segments white, except the narrow hind margin of third and lateral hind margins of